

HILO BOARDING SCHOOL AND ITS BEGINNING.

Dedication of New Building—Early Struggles of the Boys—School and Its Founders—Fathers David B. Lyman and Titus Coan—Sixty-nine Years Ago—Practical Education of Students.

The dedication of the new building of the Hilo Boarding School took place last Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sitting upon the platform in the main assembly hall were Judge F. S. Lyman, presiding, Rev. C. W. Hill, Principal Levi C. Lyman and members of the Board of Trustees, Rev. C. E. Shields, S. L. Desha and Judge G. W. A. Hapai.

In his opening remarks Judge Lyman gave a detailed account of the origin, history and growth of the Hilo Boarding School. His remarks were listened to attentively by the assembled school and the friends of that institution present. Rev. S. L. Desha spoke in Hawaiian and was followed by Rev. C. W. Hill who gave a brief address. The formal dedication was made by Rev. C. E. Shields, all joining in the doxology at the close of the exercises.

The Hilo Boarding School had its inception in 1836, when Father Titus Coan and Father D. B. Lyman, early American missionaries to these islands, established a school of eight or nine Hawaiian boys. Hilo was a mere village in those days. There was only two wooden houses in the place, the Coan house built by Mr. Goodrich, and the house built by Father Lyman, now the Dr. Wetmore home. The streets of Hilo were mere footpaths, and the villagers lived in grass huts.

The first school building was a grass house with thatched roof and sides. The boys slept within the building and Father Lyman and his good wife were the first teachers. Two Hawaiian assistants, Kaapa and Barenaba, the latter having been trained as an Hawaiian priest, performed valuable service.

During the first year, the school increased to forty students, when it became necessary to seek larger quarters. There were no carpenters at Hilo at this time, and the only available lumber was the rough hewn boards taken from the forests. About this time an American carpenter, James Castle by name, started a saw mill in the heart of the wilderness about twelve miles from Hilo on a branch of the Wailuku river. He was engaged to build the new school building, which he completed in 1837 on the premises where R. A. Lyman now resides. The new building was one and a half stories high, 25 feet wide by 75 feet long, floored with ohia boards, having a thatched roof and walls. The doors, tables and desks were made from koa boards. Another one-story building was erected for father Lyman's residence.

At this time Mr. Wilcox, a teacher of the American Board, established a small school in the former Lyman home, and Mrs. Coan started a school for girls in a thatched building on their premises, both of which continued for many years.

In a few years the growing classes made it necessary to add a wing to Father Lyman's Boarding School. The membership then numbered from 70 to 80 scholars. Whale oil lamps and tallow candles furnished the light in those early days.

The boys raised the taro, bananas, sugar cane and other articles of foods as they do now. In 1848, the advent of the American warship "Independence", Commodore Dupont, commanding, with a brass band, gave the inhabitants of Hilo for the first time the novel experience of band music. The students of the Boarding School were stirred to emulation and soon constructed from squash stems and bamboo reeds, a crude set of musical instruments. They devised flutes, fifes, clarionets, flageolets and even a sliding trombone, on which they played. Subsequently and

from time to time, Father Lyman picked up from passing whale ships flutes and other musical instruments, until quite a respectable orchestra, including a violin and base viol, was created. These musicians led the choir in the Hail Church for many years. Most of the boys bought their own instruments, which they took to their homes in various parts of the island.

In the fall of 1853, the thatched school building was completely burned to the ground and for a time it seemed that the school would have to disband. The American Board of Missions had withdrawn assistance from the institution, which was self-supporting. But the 70 to 80 boys volunteered to build a temporary school building, which they did and used for several years.

Subscriptions for rebuilding the school were received from Hawaii to Niihau, and in 1856 a large school building was constructed by Henry Williams and Charles E. Richardson, two carpenters from Oahu. This was a two story frame structure, with stone basement and an iron roof. During the process of construction a mighty volcanic eruption occurred, a lava flow poured down from the summit of Mauna Loa. It stopped after a year's duration, within seven miles of Hilo, wiping out the south branch of the Wailuku river.

This old school building still stands in the rear of the present magnificent structure, and has been converted into a workshop for the manual training departments.

The new Hilo Boarding School building was completed September 1, 1905. It has two stories and a basement and was built at a cost of \$16,682.68. It is an imposing frame building, 126 feet long by 46 feet wide, having a wide veranda on the four sides. On the first floor there is a spacious assembly hall, with a platform on the side, and six class rooms, office, library and reading room. Up stairs, there is one large dormitory for the younger students, two large teacher's rooms and forty single bed rooms. Each student's room is 10x6 feet and contains a clothes locker, iron cot and mattress, each boy furnishing his own bedding and other furniture. They are held individually responsible for the care of their rooms and every room is securely locked.

In the basement, besides the lavatory and toilets, there is a large dining hall having a seating capacity for over a hundred persons. The students do their own cooking and wait upon the table in turns.

At present there are 62 students, of ages varying from 18 to 20 years. The school was primarily organized for the education of the Hawaiian youth, but all nationalities are received. At present there are 43 Hawaiians or part-Hawaiians, 13 Japanese, 3 Germans, 1 Chinese, 1 Korean and 1 Porto Rican.

Military discipline is the rule of conduct, and the students have organized a miniature democracy, each member being a factor in the government of the institution. Judges are elected from their number, who try cases of misconduct brought before them. This court sits once a week and is under the general supervision of the Principal. If offenders are found guilty, suitable punishment is meted out to them. A high valuation is placed on honor, and any student who receives no discredit is given special privileges which he himself has earned.

The tuition is \$35 per annum. This covers board and room. A boy must bring with him a suit of white clothes, two suits of khaki, two suits working clothes, sheets, pillow, pillow cases, blankets,

bedspreads, nightgowns and rain-coat. Boys may do their own washing or hire it done by the school laundry.

Every boy in the school is required to work three hours a day on the school farm, which contains 40 acres, half of which is owned in fee by the school and half held under perpetual lease from the government. The manual training in the school is practical and complete. The boys raise on the premises all of food consumed, including taro, vegetables and fruit. Rice, sugar, bread and meats are purchased. The school conducts its own dairy and are looking after the experiments in cocoa, and bananas being conducted by the Hawaii Experiment Station in connection with the Hilo Boarding School.

In the workshop, the boys are taught blacksmithing, carpentering, wood turning, printing, knife carving and tailoring. After a boy has spent one year in each department, he is then allowed to choose a trade, which he is permitted to follow, his further education having in view the particular line of avocation chosen.

The mental training of the young men is not neglected, and the morning from 8:30 till noon is devoted to instruction in reading, mathematics, geography, history, language, the science, drawing and music. Many of the graduates of the Hilo Boarding School enter Kamehameha School for Boys at Honolulu and are widely scattered over the Islands.

A theological department under Rev. C. E. Shields has been inaugurated during the past year, as a post graduate course. Since the inception of the Hilo Boarding School during its sixty-nine years, the attendance has numbered one thousand five hundred students, each pupil remaining in the school on an average of two and one half years.

The Principals from the organization of the School to date have been: 1836-1873, Rev. David B. Lyman; 1874-1878, Rev. J. K. Naole; 1878-1886, Rev. Wm. B. Oleson; 1886-1890, A. W. Burt; 1890-1897, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Terry; and from 1897 to date, Mr. and Mrs. Levi C. Lyman.

The Board of Trustees consists of Hon. F. S. Lyman, President; Rev. C. W. Hill, Secretary; Rev. S. L. Desha, Hon. G. W. A. Hapai, N. C. Willfong, Mrs. J. L. Richardson, Dr. Frances Wetmore, Rev. C. E. Shields, P. Peck, Rev. J. Kaubane, W. W. Hall and Rev. T. S. Timoteo.

The faculty is as follows: Levi C. Lyman, Principal; Mrs. Ella H. Westervelt, Matron; Miss Ellen G. Lyman, Clare F. Hitchcock, C. A. Neff, Mrs. L. C. Lyman, and two student assistants, Jeremiah Maluo and Masaiichi Yamamoto.

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Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial Constable at Chapeau, Ontario, Canada, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in a forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." For sale by Hilo Drug Co.

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The hotel is a beautiful stone-front, steel-framed, up-to-date fire-proof building. Corridors, toilets and bathrooms are all wainscoted with Tennessee marble.

All rooms are elegantly furnished and excellently well ventilated. Gentle breezes wait through corridors and sleeping-rooms day and night. This hostelry, of already world-wide fame, opened a little over two years ago, has been favored by patrons from all parts, who unite in the opinion that its service, its silver and cutlery, its linen, its china, its crystal, etc., are equal to those of the best hotels anywhere.

WATER—A three-million-gallon-a-day artesian well of one thousand feet in depth supplies abundance of delightfully soft water of high chemical purity. Every room in the building has hot and cold water. All the table water, as well as that supplied to the rooms for drinking purposes, is distilled. HOTEL FARM—The excellency of the table is much enhanced by this hostelry possessing its own farm, where, from a fine herd of Jersey cows, an abundant supply of milk and cream is obtained; a fine lot of poultry produces eggs and nice broilers; a lot of choice turkeys produce the delicate squab required; suckling pig and young pork are produced by a herd of fine Berkshire hogs. Fresh fruit and vegetables of all kinds are daily supplied from this farm; frogs and mullet from the ponds are also supplied daily.

ROOF GARDEN—On the fifth floor, in centre section of building, there is a ROOF GARDEN of one-third of an acre in area, furnished with beautiful shrubs, seats and tables are interspersed and refreshments are served by active and obliging waiters all day and throughout the evenings. Awnings are provided for shelter and band concerts are frequently given. At one end of this garden there is a large dance pavilion, while at the other end there is a similar room fitted with all the comforts for a lounging-room, where billiards and other games are enjoyed by ladies and gentlemen.

From the Roof Garden the whole of the city and surrounding country, with the sea on one hand and the verdure-clad mountains on the other, present a panorama of tropical beauty which for grandeur cannot be surpassed. Long-distance telephone in every room.

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"My daughter had for a long time been troubled with violent headaches and sleeplessness. She was pale, had no appetite, and was losing flesh rapidly. She tried various remedies, but received no benefit until she commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking half a bottle she began to feel better. By a continued use of this medicine her appetite returned, her cheeks began to fill out and show color, she gained in strength, her headaches disappeared, she slept better, and now says she feels like a new person."

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Hilo Railroad Co.

Short Route to Volcano

TIME TABLE

In effect July 1, 1905.

Passenger Trains, Except Sunday.

7 A.M.	9 P.M.	STATIONS	8 A.M.	10 P.M.
7:00	2:30	Hilo.....ar	9:40	5:45
7:05	2:35	Waiakea.....ar	9:35	5:40
7:22	2:53	Olao Mill.....ar	9:20	5:25
7:30	3:15	Keau.....ar	9:15	5:15
7:46	3:30	Ferndale.....ar	9:00	4:55
8:00	3:55	Mount. Vw.....ar	8:50	4:45
8:20	4:15	Glenwood.....lv	8:30	4:25
1 A.M.	3 P.M.	SUNDAY:	2 A.M.	4 P.M.
8:00	2:30	Hilo.....ar	10:48	5:15
8:06	2:36	Waiakea.....ar	10:44	5:11
8:25	2:55	Olao Mill.....ar	10:28	4:56
8:32	3:02	Keau.....ar	10:22	4:50
8:49	3:19	Ferndale.....ar	10:06	4:35
9:05	3:35	Mount. Vw.....ar	9:55	4:25
9:25	3:55	Glenwood.....lv	9:35	4:05

FOR PUNA: The trains of this Company between Hilo and Puna will be run as follows:

WEDNESDAY:

Leave Hilo Station, by way of Railroad Wharf, for Olao and Puna, upon the arrival of the Steamship Kinai, running through to Puna and stopping at Pahoa both going and returning.

13 A.M.	FRIDAY:	14 A.M.
6:00	lv.....Hilo.....ar	9:55
6:06	ar.....Waiakea.....ar	9:50
6:28	ar.....Olao Mill.....ar	9:30
6:35	ar.....Pahoa Junc.....ar	9:10
6:58	ar.....Pahoa.....ar	8:42
7:20	ar.....Puna.....lv	8:30
		7:35

5 A.M.	SUNDAY:	6 P.M.
9:00	lv.....Hilo.....ar	4:40
9:06	ar.....Waiakea.....ar	4:35
9:25	ar.....Olao Mill.....ar	4:15
9:50	ar.....Pahoa Junc.....ar	3:47
10:20	ar.....Pahoa.....ar	3:35
10:55	ar.....Puna.....lv	3:00

Excursion tickets between all points are sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good returning, until the following Monday noon.

Commutation tickets, good for twenty-five rides between any two points, and thousand mile tickets are sold at very low rates.

D. E. METZGER,
Superintendent.



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